



PARISH SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2021 Australian Census

Cronulla Parish
Archdiocese of Sydney

Census ID: 10040



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AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS CONFERENCE

Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research

December 2023

Dear readers,

The Australian Catholic Bishops Conference is pleased to make available to you this profile of the Catholic population of your parish.

I hope that you will find it to be a valuable tool for your parish's pastoral planning by helping you understand the local Catholic community and assess its needs. Parish pastoral councils, in particular, will find it a useful resource.

The data in this profile have been sourced from the Australian Census, which is carried out every five years by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Most of the data comes from the 2021 Census, but some comparisons are provided with 2016 and earlier years.

It is important to remember that most of the data in this profile applies to all those people living within the boundaries of your parish who identified themselves as Catholic in the Census. Census data inform us about a population's demographic characteristics, but not about their religious practice.

This social profile, produced for every Catholic parish in Australia, is an outcome of the National Catholic Census Project established by the Bishops Conference at the time of the 1991 Census. This project is managed by the ACBC National Centre for Pastoral Research. The Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research is most grateful to the Centre's staff for the work that they do in providing demographic resources for parishes and dioceses, including this social profile.

This profile is provided to you free of charge by the Bishops Conference as part of its commitment to the support of parish life. I trust that you find it informative, useful and thought-provoking.

Yours sincerely,

(Professor) Gabrielle McMullen AM

Chair, Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research

Your Parish Social Profile

At a Glance (pages 2 and 3)

Provides a brief glance at some key demographic indicators for your parish.

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Parish Overview (pages 4-7)

Provides a clear overview of the Catholic community of your parish and how it is changing – a useful tool for pastoral planning.

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Parish Details (pages 9-25)

Provides much more detail about the Catholics of your parish, allowing for deeper analysis of the nature of the Catholic community as you plan in particular areas of ministry.

Detailed Topics

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Your Parish Community

Pastoral planning is the process of a Catholic community organising itself to carry out the mission of the Church in its own locality. It is a process built upon a parish's knowledge in three areas:

- Knowing its vision—its aspiration for itself.
- Knowing what sort of people make up the Catholic community and the general community.
- Knowing the resources (strengths, gifts and circumstances) available to the parish to realise the vision.

This Parish Social Profile has been developed as a resource for pastoral planning, and it focuses on the second two of these three areas of knowledge.

The Church strongly encourages pastoral planning. As Pope John Paul II said:

"I earnestly exhort the Pastors of the particular Churches, with the help of all sectors of God's People, confidently to plan the stages of the journey ahead, harmonising the choices of each diocesan community with those of neighbouring Churches and of the universal Church ... It is not a matter of inventing a 'new program'. The program already exists: it is the plan found in the Gospel and in the living Tradition." Novo Millennio Ineunte #29

Pope Francis reminds that all renewal must be grounded in:

"... a missionary impulse capable of transforming everything, so that the Church's customs, ways of doing things, times and schedules, language and structures can be suitably channelled for the evangelisation of today's world rather than for her self-preservation." Evangelii Gaudium #27

By giving a clear picture of the parish's demographic reality, this profile helps the parish leaders name its strengths and shortcomings and better understand how it might use the resources it has to pursue the mission of the Church.

A SNAPSHOT OF YOUR PARISH (2021)

Total Population: 34,120

Catholic Population: 9,335

Catholics make up 27.4 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 43 years

Total Catholic families: 3,805

1,035 Catholics live alone

1,461 Catholics were born overseas

56 Catholics do not speak English well

342 Catholics need assistance with core activities

4,220 Catholics have changed address since 2016



What has changed in your parish since 2016?

This chart will help you identify at a glance changes in some of the key indicators for Catholics in the parish between 2016 and 2021, and may alert you to possible trends that are occurring. The 2016 and 2021 figures are drawn from the Parish Overview tables on pages 4-7. All figures in this table refer to Catholics only. The term 'Catholic' in this report refers to all persons who identified themselves as Catholics in the Census, not only those who have some form of active association with the Church.

	Parish in 2016	Parish in 2021
Catholic population	9,149	9,335
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	17.2	15.7
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	15.9	19.3
Catholics born in NES ¹ (%)	10.9	10.1
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	0.7	0.5
Catholic families	3,514	3,805
Catholics living alone	960	1,035
Catholic students attending Catholic schools ² (%)	53.2	48.4
Catholics with university degree (%)	24.8	29.2
Catholic males in labour force (%)	75.7	71.4
Catholic females in labour force (%)	66.5	65.9
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	69.4	72.4

Notes:

1. NES¹ = Non-English-Speaking Country as defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
2. The percentage of all students who are Catholic attending Catholic schools.

NOTE ON COMPARABILITY WITH 2016 FIGURES:

The boundaries of some parishes changed between 2016 and 2021. These boundary changes mean that, in these parishes, figures for 2016 and 2021 may not be comparable. Where parishes have been amalgamated between 2016 and 2021, the 2021 figures in this profile refer to the overall figures for the parishes involved. Prior to 2021, persons living on Australian Defence Force bases were excluded from the Parish Social Profiles figures and were counted within the Military Ordinariate of Australia figures. For 2021, such persons have been included in the geographical parish in which the military base is located. The overall result of inclusion in 2021 figures is negligible.



Parish Overview

Table 1: Population (for more details on Population and Religion see page 9).

The Parish Profile begins by looking at the total population living within the parish boundaries, and the percentage who identified as Catholic. The rest of the figures in this overview refer only to these Catholics, except where otherwise indicated.

How has the make-up of the parish population changed over the last five years? Of the changes identified here, which do you think have been particularly significant for the life of the parish?

Table 1: Population ¹	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group ²	Australian Group ²
Total population ³	34,120	31,962	2,582,298	25,422,788	1	1
Catholic population	9,335	9,149	590,175	5,075,910	1	1
Per cent Catholic	27.4	28.6	22.9	20.0	2	1
At same address since previous Census (%)	54.8	54.2	58.9	59.4	4	4
Median age ⁴ (years)	43	40	40	43	1	3
Aged 0-14 (%)	15.7	17.2	17.3	17.9	4	4
Aged 65+ (%)	19.3	15.9	18.1	19.9	3	3
Males per 100 females	89.6	91.5	91.2	89.1	4	3

Table 2: Disability (for more details on Disability and Carers see page 12).

Table 2 shows the percentage of Catholics living with a disability to the extent that they require assistance for some core activities (i.e. they need help or assistance with self-care, communication or mobility). It also shows the percentage of Catholics who provide unpaid assistance to a person living with some form of disability.

In what particular ways does the parish support people living with disabilities and their carers?

Table 2: Disability	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Need assistance with core activities (%)	3.7	3.5	6.5	6.7	5	5
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	13.0	11.8	12.0	13.5	2	4

Notes:

1. All figures in this report refer to Catholics only, except for Total Population and certain other clearly indicated figures.
2. A Diocesan (or Australian) Group value of 1 signifies that the parish is in the 20% of parishes with the highest value for this item in the diocese (or in Australia); a value of 5 signifies that the parish is in the 20% of parishes with the lowest value for this item in the diocese (or in Australia).
3. The population figures for the parish, diocese and Australia do not include overseas visitors.
4. Median Age: Half the Catholic population are above this age, half are below it. A Diocesan (or Australian) Group value of 1 signifies that the parish is in the 20% of parishes with the highest median age.
5. The Census asked whether a person had provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability in the two weeks prior to the Census.



Parish Overview

Table 3: Employment (for more details on Occupation and Employment see pages 23-25).

The extent to which people are involved in the labour force, and the type of work they are doing, influences and shapes many aspects of the community's life.

How might the changes in the employment status of Catholics over the last five years have affected your parish?

Table 3: Employment	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Managers and Professionals ¹ (% of those recording an occupation)	45.0	40.3	45.0	37.1	3	2
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	19.6	22.4	22.1	28.1	3	5
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	70.9	75.7	63.5	66.5	2	2
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	65.7	66.5	57.2	59.7	2	2
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	3.1	3.2	4.4	4.2	5	4
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	4.2	6.0	8.1	8.9	5	5

Table 4: Birthplace and Language (for more details on Birthplace and Language see pages 17-19).

This table begins to explore the ethnic balance of the parish's Catholic community, which may highlight greater needs related to communication and inclusiveness.

Is there a need for the parish to review the way it addresses the needs of recently arrived Catholic migrants? How does the cultural mix of the parish compare to that of the rest of the diocese and of Australia as a whole?

Table 4: Birthplace, Indigenous Status & Language	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Born overseas in English-speaking country ⁶ (%)	5.4	4.9	5.4	5.5	2	2
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	10.1	10.9	33.5	21.4	5	4
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	42	106	20,093	97,457	4	3
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	152	124	6,364	135,686	1	2
Speak language other than English at home (%)	9.2	9.5	38.0	21.5	5	4
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	0.5	0.7	6.5	2.7	5	4

Notes:

1. This group includes, for example, farmers and farm managers, sales, marketing and production managers, education and health service managers, retail managers, school principals and school teachers, medical practitioners, nurses, scientists, arts and media professionals, accountants, engineers and IT professionals.
2. This group includes, for example, toolmakers, technicians, electricians, carpenters, plumbers, bakers and chefs, veterinary nurses, hairdressers, machinery operators, drivers, cleaners and labourers.
3. The percentage of Catholics aged 15+ who are in the labour force (i.e. employed or seeking employment).
4. The percentage of Catholics aged 15+ who are in the labour force and were unemployed at the time of the Census.
5. The percentage of Catholics aged 15-24 who are in the labour force and were unemployed at the time of the Census.
6. New Zealand, United Kingdom, Ireland, United States, Canada and South Africa.
7. Percentage of all Catholics who reported that they spoke English not well, or not at all.



Parish Overview

Table 5: Education (for more details on Education and Qualifications see pages 20-22).

Knowing the proportions of students in your parish and the type of educational institution they are attending can be important even if your parish does not have its own school, for these figures are relevant to the exercise of planning deeper connections with young people and their families. It is also important to be aware of the educational retention rates of your young Catholic adults (aged 15-24).

Has anything changed in these areas over the last five years?

Why do you think this is so?

How does your parish compare to the rest of the diocese?

Table 5: Education ¹	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Catholics aged 15+ with bachelor degree or higher qualification (%)	29.2	24.8	31.1	24.6	3	2
Catholics attending an educational institution (% of all Catholics in each age group)						
Aged 15-17	97.3	95.1	96.3	94.9	4	3
Aged 18-19	76.8	71.3	78.1	67.2	4	2
Aged 20-24	39.4	43.5	48.7	43.4	5	3
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	46.4	47.8	58.3	55.5	4	4
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	50.2	50.0	35.8	38.4	1	2
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	50.9	58.9	61.9	55.3	5	3
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	37.7	33.1	26.9	33.4	1	3
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ² (%)	17.4	15.5	26.9	36.6	4	5
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ² (%)	25.1	24.1	32.0	41.3	5	5

Notes:

1. The data in this table relates to the students who live in your parish and not necessarily to the schools in your parish. Students may be attending schools outside your parish.
2. 'Students ... who are not Catholic' includes a small proportion whose religion was not stated in the Census. Some of these may be Catholic.



Parish Overview

Tables 6, 7 and 8: Marital Status, Families and Households (for more details see pages 13-16).

In 2021, 84 per cent of Australia's Catholics lived in a family setting, with a further ten per cent living alone. The most common type of Catholic family was a couple family with children (44 per cent of all families where at least one person was a Catholic), followed by couple families without children (38%) and one-parent families (parent Catholic, 11%).

What areas below show significant change over the last five years? What might this mean?

In what areas is the parish quite distinctive compared to the rest of the diocese? The rest of Australia?

What possible opportunities or concerns for the parish do you see here?

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Never married (%)	34.9	36.9	37.2	32.9	3	2
Married (%)	48.6	47.1	46.8	49.3	3	3
Divorced or Separated (%)	11.8	11.6	10.4	11.7	2	3
Widowed (%)	4.7	4.5	5.6	6.1	4	4

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Families	3,805	3,514	210,680	1,995,658	1	1
One-parent families	318	320	25,087	225,180	1	1
One-parent families (% of all families)	8.4	9.1	11.9	11.3	5	4
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	62.7	59.4	48.7	58.1	2	3
De facto couples ³ (%)	20.3	19.7	18.6	17.7	3	2
Median annual family income ⁴ (\$)	157,419	133,642	137,657	120,943	2	1

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Households	4,996	4,654	277,764	2,567,362	1	1
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	162	145	7,400	51,145	1	1
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	873	815	49,234	442,080	1	1
Persons living alone (total)	1,035	960	56,634	493,225	1	1
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	11.1	10.5	9.6	9.7	2	3
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	72.4	69.4	62.7	73.0	2	4
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁶ (\$)	2,998	2,540	2,682	1,948	2	1

Notes:

1. A family is defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household. Family members who live elsewhere are not included in the Census definition.
2. Married or de facto couples where only one partner is Catholic as a percentage of all couples where at least one partner is Catholic.
3. De facto couples as a percentage of all married couples.
4. Fifty per cent of families have a higher income, fifty per cent a lower income. Family income is the sum of the incomes of all family members aged 15 and over.
5. A household can consist of one or more families, non-family groups or persons living alone.
6. Fifty per cent of households with a housing loan pay a higher repayment, fifty per cent a lower figure.



Parish Details

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Religious Affiliation

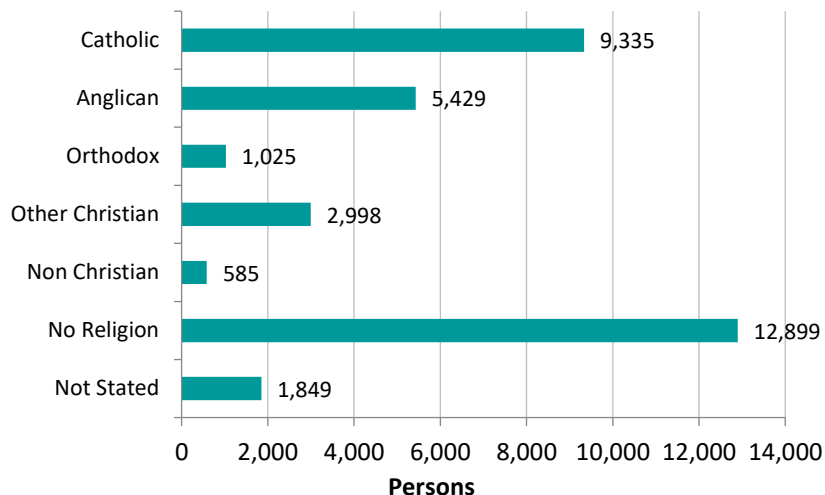
The Census question about religion is optional, and just under seven per cent of people across Australia chose not to answer it. Note that the question is about religious identification rather than religious practice or belief. For the 2016 Census, the ABS moved the 'No Religion' response category to be the first response category in the religion question. Prior to 2016, it was the last response category.

How does the number of Catholics in the 0-9 age group compare with the number of children baptised in the parish in the period 2012-2021?

What are the largest non-Catholic religious groups? What involvement does the parish have in ecumenical and interfaith activities and programs?

What challenges to the parish are associated with the increase in the number of people who report that they have no religion?

Religious Affiliation
(All persons)



Notes: No Religion also includes Secular Beliefs and Other Spiritual Beliefs and No Religious Affiliation

Not Stated also includes Inadequately Described.

Table 9: Religious affiliation by age

	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Total
Western (Latin Rite) Catholic	884	1,188	1,158	1,108	1,074	1,419	1,277	781	442	9,331
Maronite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Catholic	884	1,188	1,158	1,108	1,074	1,419	1,281	781	442	9,335
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	25.9	32.8	26.0	24.3	25.3	29.8	28.1	26.4	28.4	27.4
Anglican	276	463	394	410	693	881	1,048	826	438	5,429
Orthodox	99	137	113	103	151	177	132	70	43	1,025
Other Christian	233	268	245	289	344	465	558	384	212	2,998
Non-Christian	42	60	58	100	101	98	75	35	16	585
No Religion	1,673	1,356	2,239	2,252	1,650	1,516	1,289	691	233	12,899
Not Stated	208	150	243	291	228	204	181	172	172	1,849
Total Population	3,415	3,622	4,450	4,553	4,241	4,760	4,564	2,959	1,556	34,120

Note: Since the 1996 Census, following consultation with the Eastern Catholic Bishops, Eastern Catholics have been counted separately from Western (or Latin Rite) Catholics. Catholics belonging to the Chaldean, Maronite, Melkite, Syro-Malabar or Ukrainian Catholic Churches have been requested by their Bishops NOT to tick the box marked 'Catholic' on the Census form, but rather to write, for example, 'Maronite Catholic' in the space provided. Those Eastern Catholics who were unaware of this request and who ticked the 'Catholic' box are counted as Western Catholics.



Age and Sex

**Table 10:
Age by sex**

Age (years)	Males 2021	Females 2021	Total 2021	Total 2016
0	46	32	78	71
1	34	32	66	86
2	50	36	86	100
3	37	44	81	68
4	44	42	86	115
5	32	49	81	94
6	42	55	97	119
7	38	58	96	99
8	43	50	93	121
9	60	52	112	106
10	53	44	97	114
11	60	66	126	112
12	50	53	103	127
13	68	59	127	119
14	56	61	117	136
15	68	59	127	131
16	64	57	121	112
17	50	66	116	135
18	59	50	109	135
19	64	68	132	120
20-24	266	321	587	593
25-29	280	296	576	654
30-34	277	313	590	626
35-39	237	284	521	505
40-44	216	256	472	570
45-49	284	318	602	647
50-54	324	367	691	679
55-59	343	389	732	663
60-64	335	367	702	550
65-69	273	305	578	480
70-74	210	256	466	346
75-79	137	180	317	236
80+	197	245	442	396
Total	4,397	4,930	9,327	9,165

NOTE REGARDING THE RANDOMISATION OF CENSUS DATA:

The Catholic population of the parish may be slightly different in different tables in this profile as a result of the randomisation procedure used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in carrying out its statutory obligation to protect the confidentiality of individuals. This variation in figures does not impair the value of Census data as the Census is intended to be an instrument that paints a broad picture rather than a precise measurement of a particular locality. Care should be taken in interpreting small counts in tables. Note that figures below three are not reported.

The table on this page shows the number of Catholics in this parish in 2021, by age and sex, and compares the total number of Catholics in each age group with the figure in 2016.

In 1996, the median age of Catholics in Australia was 33 years; by 2021, this had risen to 43 years.

The age profile of parishioners is important information for parishes to take into account as it plans its activities. It is also important to keep an eye on how the age profile is changing over time—is the parish becoming older, younger or staying about the same? Each of these possibilities may require different pastoral responses.

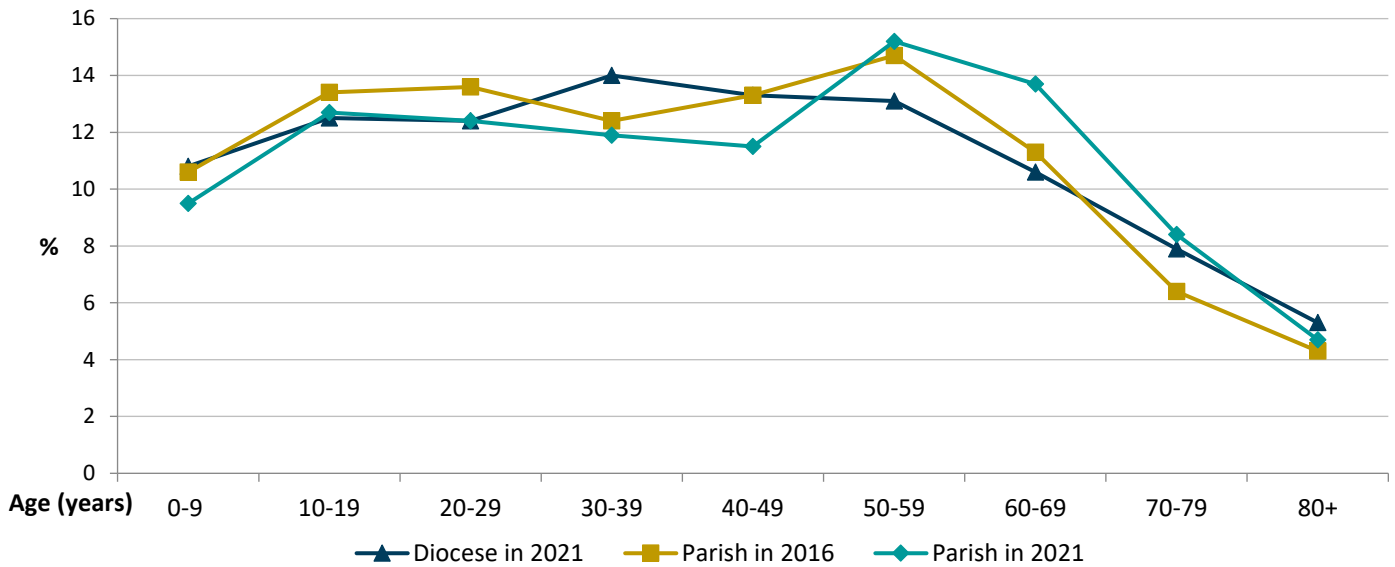
In 2021, among Australian Catholics as a whole, 53 per cent were female and 47 per cent were male. But it is not always like this. Among Catholics aged under 20, males slightly outnumbered females, whereas females accounted for 58 per cent of Catholics aged 75 or more. There are also local factors, such as the presence of particular industries or the different rates of movement to the cities by young men and women, that can affect the proportion of men and women in the Catholic population of the parish. These variations also raise pastoral issues.

Take time to study the table. Are there any surprises in it? Is there anything that calls for a new or modified response from the parish? What are the major changes since 2016? Can you get a sense from the table of what the parish age profile might look like in 2026, the year of the next Census?

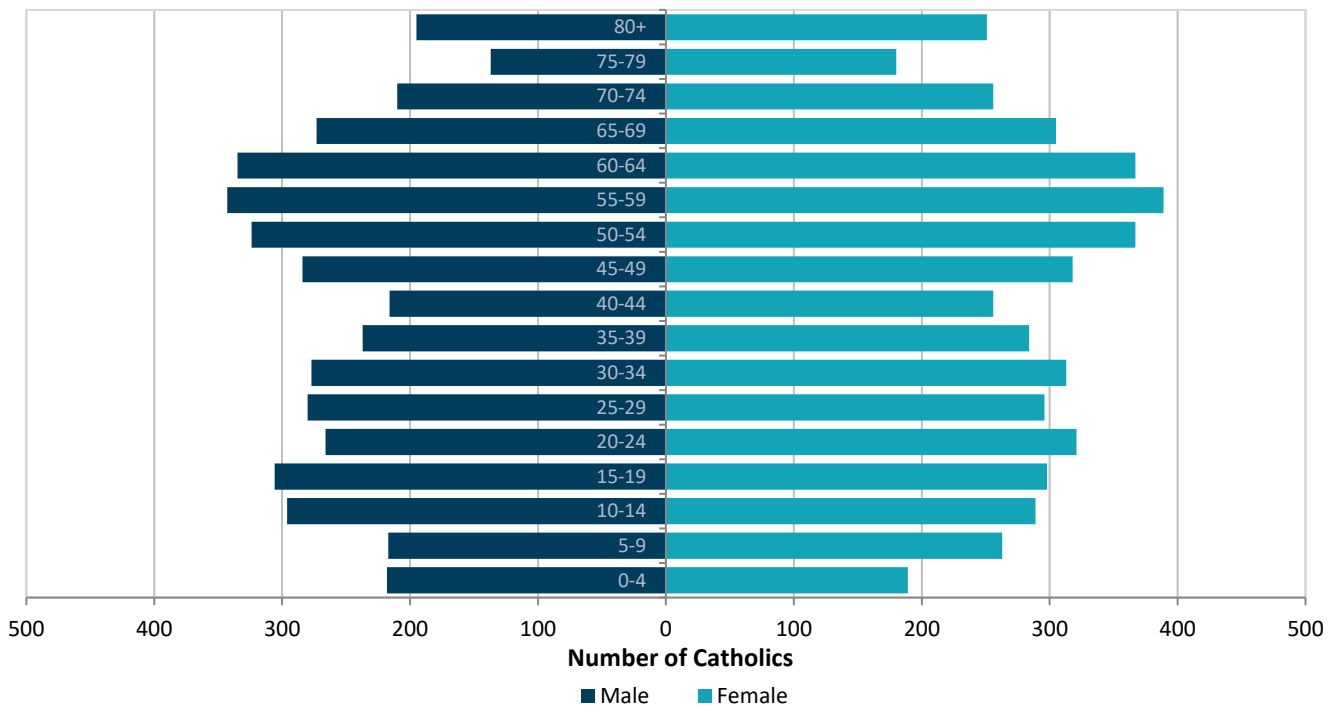


Age and Sex

Age profile of the Catholic population, 2016 & 2021



Age-sex profile of the Catholic population, 2021



Disability

The 2006 Census was the first to include the variable Core Activity Need for Assistance. The variable was developed to measure the number of people living with a profound or severe disability. The ABS defines this population as: “those people needing help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication, because of a long-term health condition (lasting six months or more), a disability (lasting six months or more), or old age”.¹ Most people who need assistance with core activities live either in a family or in a place such as a nursing home, where the care they need is provided. But many live alone. Often people with a disability report have fewer opportunities for social interaction.²

How many Catholics in your parish require assistance with core activities? How many of these live alone? How many are in the younger age groups? How many of your parishioners provide unpaid assistance to people living with a disability?

How might the parish respond pastorally to this information?

Table 11a: Need for assistance with core activities by age

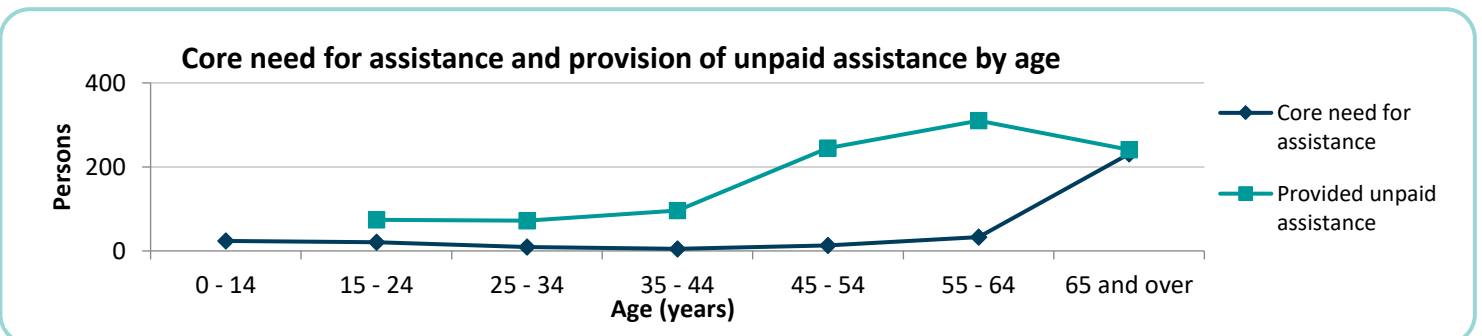
	0-14	15-44	45-64	65-74	75-84	85 and over	Total
Catholics who have need for assistance with core activities							
Family members:							
Males	13	20	13	10	23	23	102
Females	13	15	18	17	26	22	111
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	7	7	7	4	5	30
Females	-	-	-	9	10	22	41
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night³							
Males	-	-	6	4	14	10	34
Females	-	-	-	4	6	32	42
Total							
Males	13	27	26	21	41	38	166
Females	13	15	18	30	42	76	194

Table 11b: Provision of unpaid assistance by age

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics who provide unpaid assistance to a person with a disability⁴							
Males	34	35	35	78	128	103	413
Females	38	38	61	168	180	137	622

Notes:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2021. *Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary*.
2. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2022. *People with disability in Australia /Social Inclusion*. <https://www.aihw.gov.au>
3. Among people aged 75 and over, being in hospital or a nursing home is a major reason for not being in a household on Census night.
4. The Census question asked whether the respondent had provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability in the two weeks prior to the Census. The question is not applicable to persons aged 0-14.



Marital Status

The marital status patterns of Australian Catholics have changed noticeably over the last two decades. At the time of the 1991 Census, 31 per cent of Australian Catholics aged 15 and over had never been married, 55 per cent were married, seven per cent were separated or divorced and six per cent were widowed. By the 2021 Census, these figures were respectively 33 per cent, 49 per cent, 12 per cent and six per cent. Since 1991, there has been a decline in the percentage of married Catholics and a rise in the percentage of those never married and those separated or divorced.

How might changes in marital status patterns affect the life of the Church in this parish? Do they result in the need for new pastoral services and programs?

The graph below shows, for each marital status, the percentage of Catholic men and women aged 15 years and older who lived in the parish at the time of the 2021 Census and who had changed address in the previous five years. Across Australia in 2021, 35 per cent of Catholics aged 15 and over had changed address since the previous Census.

Table 12: Registered marital status by sex and age

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15 and over								
Males								
Never married	565	432	151	98	85	33	25	1,389
Married	-	114	263	389	450	345	230	1,791
Separated or Divorced	-	9	36	119	131	80	33	408
Widowed	-	-	3	6	8	20	47	84
Total	565	555	453	612	674	478	335	3,672
Females								
Never married	613	404	134	97	60	23	17	1,348
Married	-	186	341	460	503	360	188	2,038
Separated or Divorced	-	21	59	122	152	108	52	514
Widowed	-	-	5	5	34	66	173	283
Total	613	611	539	684	749	557	430	4,183

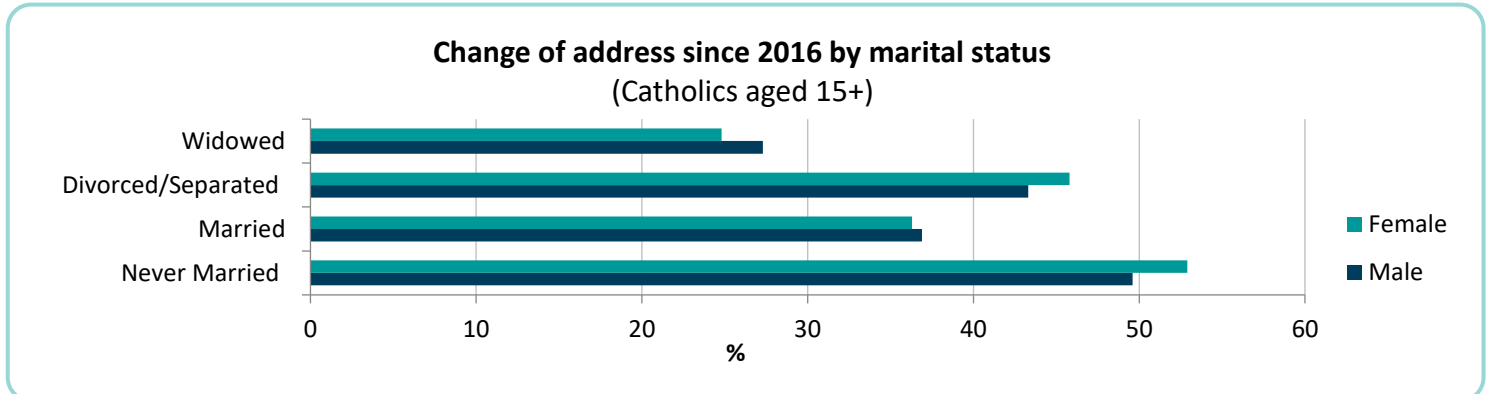


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	1,019	181	1,200	15.1
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	949	180	1,129	15.9
One Catholic, the other not Christian, not stated or temporarily absent	697	317	1,014	31.3
Total	2,665	678	3,343	20.3



Families

The table on this page shows family composition by weekly family income, with the median weekly family income for each type of family shown in the last column. Couple families are divided into three categories: both partners Catholic, Catholics with non-Catholic Christian partners, and Catholics with partners identifying with other religious traditions or none. The table includes partners in registered and de facto marriages.

Couples without children include those who have never had children as well as those whose children no longer live at home.

Take time to study the table. Does it suggest that Catholic families in the parish are mostly well off, OK or struggling financially?

How do the incomes of families with children living at home compare with those with no children living at home? How well does the parish connect with one-parent families? Note that the income of one-parent families is likely to be much lower than that of two-parent families.

Are families with both parents Catholic a majority or a minority of Catholic families in your parish? What implications might this have for the way the parish connects to families?

Table 14: Family composition ¹ by weekly family income	Less than \$500	\$500 - \$799	\$800 - \$1,249	\$1,250 - \$1,999	\$2,000 - \$2,999	\$3,000 - \$3,999	\$4,000 or more	Income not fully stated	Total families	Median Weekly Family Income ² (\$)
Two-parent families with children at home:										
Both parents Catholic	-	3	11	33	111	115	282	29	584	4,015
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	3	3	7	39	89	93	292	42	568	4,099
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	-	-	9	32	103	97	228	26	495	3,932
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both partners Catholic	38	54	73	101	136	80	110	13	605	2,220
One partner Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	24	36	67	97	146	73	106	10	559	2,345
One partner Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	10	15	23	69	127	93	121	5	463	2,881
One-parent families:										
Parent is Catholic	15	15	57	71	74	33	29	24	318	1,883
Other families where at least one person is Catholic										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	49	-
Total	94	129	272	468	827	604	1,209	202	3,805	3,019

Notes:

1. A family is defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household. Family members who live elsewhere are not included in the Census definition. For Census purposes, a Catholic family is defined as a family in which at least one person is Catholic.
2. Median weekly family income: fifty percent of families have a higher income, fifty percent a lower income. Family income is the sum of the incomes of all family members aged 15 and over.
3. The religious affiliation of a temporarily absent spouse is not recorded, hence families in this category could belong to any one of the first six categories above.



Families

Table 15: Weekly family income by number of dependent children

	0 dependent children	1 dependent child	2 dependent children	3 dependent children	4 or more	Total
Less than \$500	81	10	4	5	-	100
\$500-\$799	113	13	3	-	-	129
\$800-\$1,249	213	38	10	3	-	264
\$1,250-\$1,999	331	73	47	24	-	475
\$2,000-\$2,999	526	133	106	47	13	825
\$3,000-\$3,999	332	95	114	38	17	596
\$4,000 or more	561	220	276	134	32	1,223
Income not fully stated	106	45	41	20	7	219
Total Families	2,263	627	601	271	69	3,831
Median Weekly Family Income (\$)	2,647	3,252	3,964	4,063	4,031	3,019

Note: Table population is Catholic families. Dependent children include all children aged 0-14 and dependent students aged 15-24. Some figures may differ from figures in other similar tables (i.e. Table 14) due to the randomisation process used by the ABS – see note at the bottom of page 10.

**Weekly Family Income
(Catholic families)**

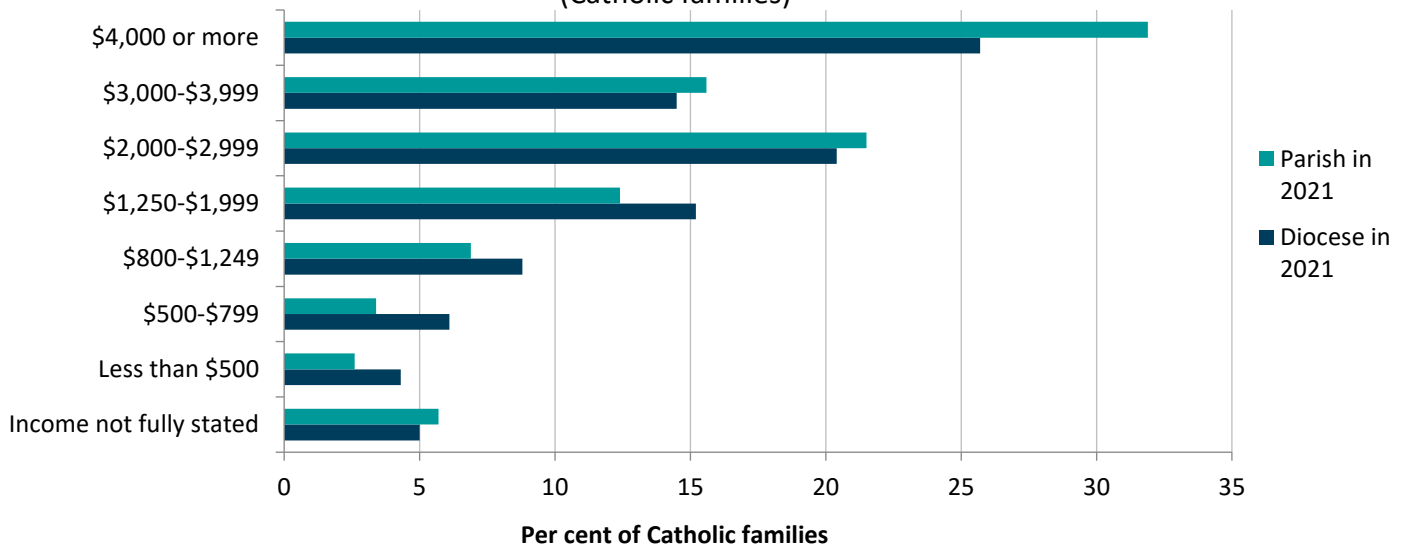


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	0 dependent children	1 dependent child	2 dependent children	3 dependent children	4 or more	Total
Family Composition:						
Married couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	1,533	379	487	208	56	2,663
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	495	90	48	18	-	651
One parent family, parent Catholic	143	102	55	16	-	316
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	77	42	33	15	6	173
Total families	2,248	613	623	257	62	3,803



Households

The Australian Bureau of Statistics defines a household as one or more persons, at least one of whom is at least 15 years of age, usually resident in the same private dwelling.¹ Non-private dwellings such as motels, guest houses, prisons, religious institutions and nursing homes are not included in household statistics. A household can consist of one or more families, non-family groups or persons living alone.

The figures on this page refer to households in which at least one person is Catholic.²

There were 9,808,428 households in Australia in 2021. At least one Catholic person lived in 2,567,352 households, or 26 per cent of all households. Seventy-seven per cent of these Catholic households were family households and, of the Catholic family households, 77 per cent were occupied dwellings that were owned or being purchased.

What is the current housing situation in this parish? For example, is there a sufficient stock of rental properties available? Are there areas with large numbers of new houses? Are families under stress to pay rent or meet mortgage repayments? What aspects of the parish's pastoral strategies relate to housing issues?

	Fully owned or being purchased	Rented from State or Territory Housing Authority	Rented from other landlord, or landlord not stated	Other households	Total households	Per cent owned or being purchased
Family households	2,949	3	795	40	3,787	77.9
Lone person aged under 35 years	50	-	108	4	162	30.9
Lone person aged 35 years or over	582	15	253	23	873	66.7
Group households	37	-	128	9	174	21.3
Total households	3,618	18	1,284	76	4,996	72.4

	\$1-\$599	\$600-\$999	\$1,000-1,599	\$1,600-\$2,199	\$2,200-\$2,799	\$2,800 or more	Median monthly household loan repayment (\$)
Family households	51	48	129	172	193	823	3,162
Lone person aged under 35 years	-	-	5	11	14	6	2,285
Lone person aged 35 years or over	6	3	22	42	19	25	1,992
Group households	-	-	4	6	4	10	2,500
Total households	57	51	160	231	230	864	2,998

Notes:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2021. *Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary*.
2. For Census purposes, a Catholic household is any household in which at least one person is Catholic.



Birthplace

Catholics born overseas, especially those born in non-English-speaking countries, are likely to have different approaches to faith and spirituality, and different experiences and expectations of Church life, from those of Catholics born in Australia.

What are the major groups of overseas-born Catholics in your parish?

What difference does their presence make to the parish?

How might the parish better connect with those who have only recently arrived?

Table 19: Birthplace

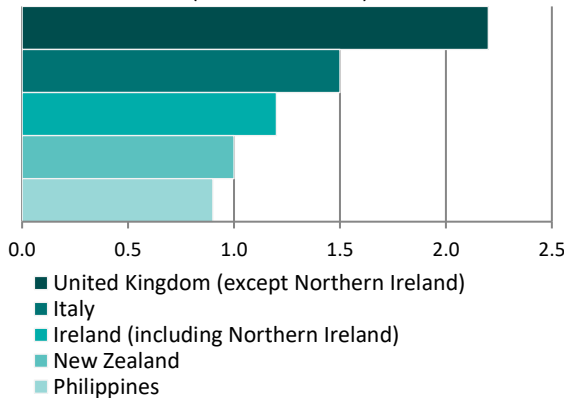
	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	7,826	83.8	-
New Zealand	89	1.0	3.3
Other Oceania	17	0.2	-
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	203	2.2	1.5
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	112	1.2	7.3
Italy	144	1.5	-
Malta	48	0.5	-
Spain and Portugal	30	0.3	-
France	13	0.1	28.0
Netherlands	22	0.2	-
Germany	44	0.5	-
Austria	15	0.2	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	60	0.6	-
Poland	62	0.7	9.8
Hungary	10	0.1	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	51	0.5	14.0
Other Europe NEC	15	0.2	-
Vietnam	7	0.1	-
Philippines	86	0.9	7.4
Indonesia	7	0.1	-
Malaysia	12	0.1	-
Singapore	11	0.1	-
South East Asia NEC	3	0.0	100.0
India	9	0.1	-
Sri Lanka	3	0.0	-
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	7	0.1	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	14	0.1	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	6	0.1	-
Egypt	19	0.2	-
Lebanon	8	0.1	-
Iraq	-	-	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	-	-	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	14	0.1	-
South Africa	28	0.3	-
Mauritius	18	0.2	-
United States of America	39	0.4	11.4
Canada	25	0.3	18.2
Argentina	16	0.2	-
Brazil	77	0.8	17.1
Colombia	29	0.3	9.1
Chile	16	0.2	-
Central America and South America NEC	56	0.6	5.4
Other countries	16	0.2	-
Inadequately described/Not stated	47	0.5	-
Total	9,334	100.0	0.7

Notes:

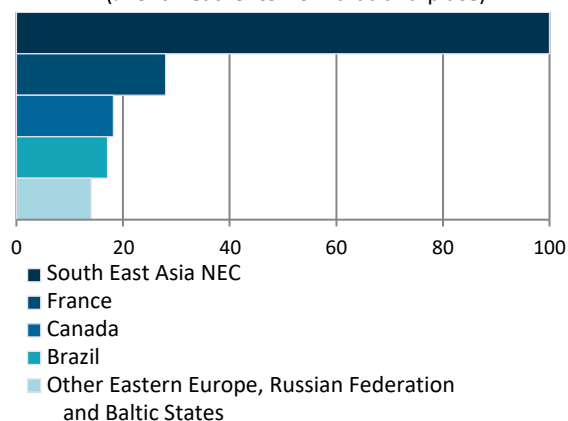
1. % recent arrivals = the percentage of Catholics who were born in the named country and who arrived in Australia between 2018 and 2021 inclusive.

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified

Top 5 birthplaces of Catholics born overseas
(% of all Catholics)



Top 5 birthplaces with highest proportions of recent arrivals
(% of all Catholics from that birthplace)



Language

In 2021, around 22 per cent of Australia's Catholics spoke a language other than English at home, and three per cent were not proficient in English. People who do not speak English well can face practical problems in education, employment and access to services. On the other hand, it is important to many people from a non-English-speaking background to maintain and promote, for reasons of cultural continuity and identity, the use of their home language.¹

How many Catholics in this parish speak a language other than English at home? How many have difficulty with English? Difficulty in speaking English can affect how well a person can participate in parish life.

Does this parish need to review the pastoral support it offers to parishioners who do not speak English well in relation to, for example, prayer and liturgy, inclusiveness in parish events, translation of written material, and access to priests and other pastoral ministers who speak their language?

Table 20: Language spoken at home by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic (or not stated)	All persons	% Catholics among speakers ²
English only	8,457	21,310	29,767	28.4
Italian	168	51	219	76.7
Maltese	24	-	24	100.0
Spanish	127	137	264	48.1
Croatian	82	5	87	94.3
Polish	62	44	106	58.5
Dutch	9	44	53	17.0
French	23	70	93	24.7
German	36	109	145	24.8
Portuguese	112	108	220	50.9
Hungarian	6	10	16	37.5
Ukrainian	-	9	9	-
Vietnamese	18	39	57	31.6
Filipino languages	29	22	51	56.9
Chinese languages	20	203	223	9.0
Malayalam	-	-	-	-
Sinhalese	-	3	3	-
Korean	6	24	30	20.0
Indonesian and Malay	3	32	35	8.6
Arabic	29	73	102	28.4
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	11	27	38	28.9
Australian Indigenous languages	4	9	13	30.8
Other European languages NEC	73	804	877	8.3
Other Asian languages NEC	12	214	226	5.3
Other languages NEC	5	56	61	8.2
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	36	1,393	1,429	2.5
Total	9,352	24,796	34,148	27.4

Notes:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 1999. *Australian Social Trends 1999. Catalogue No. 4102.0, p.11.*

2. *The percentage of Catholics among the speakers of these languages in Australia.*

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Language

Why does the proportion of people not speaking English well vary for different languages spoken at home? Part of the explanation lies in differences in average period of residence of the various language groups. Another factor is 'cultural distance': the more people from a particular culture share the customs, beliefs and lifestyles with the majority Australian culture, the easier it will be for them to overcome language barriers. A third factor is the size of the language group and the pattern of settlement. The concentration of large numbers of speakers in a region tends to reinforce the use of that language.¹

What are the most commonly spoken languages other than English among the Catholics of this parish? Are speakers of some languages more likely than others to have difficulty with English? Can you see the influence of the three factors outlined above reflected in the figures on this page?

Table 21: Language spoken at home by age

	0-4	5-11	12-19	20-29	30-49	50-64	65 and over	Total	% who do not speak English well
English	345	670	920	1,087	1,898	1,937	1,591	8,448	-
Italian	7	6	3	13	31	39	70	169	5.9
Maltese	-	-	-	-	3	6	16	25	-
Spanish	7	6	6	8	48	25	24	124	8.8
Croatian	4	3	-	9	20	22	24	82	4.9
Polish	3	3	3	6	27	10	18	70	8.3
Dutch	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	-
French	3	-	-	-	3	5	9	20	-
German	-	-	-	5	9	8	10	32	-
Portuguese	3	8	6	14	64	8	7	110	8.3
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnamese	-	-	-	4	4	4	-	12	16.7
Filipino languages	-	-	-	-	9	10	6	25	-
Chinese languages	4	3	-	-	7	3	3	20	-
Malayalam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sinhalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korean	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	10	-
Indonesian and Malay	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
Arabic	4	-	5	-	6	-	4	19	-
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	10	-
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Other European languages NEC	9	3	10	10	26	9	16	83	4.1
Other Asian languages NEC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other languages NEC	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	6	-	-	-	3	8	12	29	9.4
Total	395	705	953	1,159	2,168	2,112	1,815	9,307	0.5

Notes:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 1999. *Australian Social Trends 1999*. Catalogue No. 4102.0, p.12-13.

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Attendance at Educational Institutions

According to the 2021 Census, more than 767,800 Australians attended Catholic schools, accounting for almost 21 per cent of all school students in Australia. In 2021, there were 847,500 Catholic students—almost one in six of all Catholics—attending Government, Catholic, and other non-Government schools. A further 326,700 Catholics were involved in some form of post-secondary education. The Church of today, not just of tomorrow, is being shaped by the attitudes, beliefs and lifestyles of these young people.

The pie-chart below shows the language background of all primary and secondary school students in your parish, both Catholic and non-Catholic, attending Catholic schools. Nationally, around 17 per cent of all students in Catholic schools speak a language other than English at home. The adjacent bar-chart shows the educational participation rate of Catholic males and females in each of the three age groups.

How does the parish connect with Catholic students at primary, secondary and tertiary levels, especially those not attending Catholic schools?

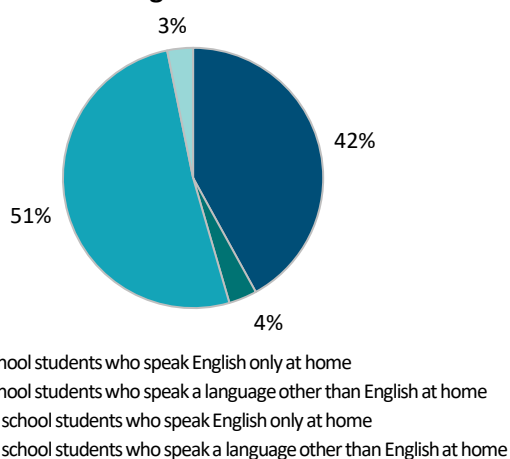
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	360	1,375	1,735	20.7
Infants/Primary – Catholic	333	70	403	82.6
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	24	79	103	23.3
Secondary – Government	264	1,051	1,315	20.1
Secondary – Catholic	356	119	475	74.9
Secondary – Other Non-Government	80	193	273	29.3
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	227	654	881	25.8
University or other Tertiary Institutions	389	1,037	1,426	27.3
Other (including pre-school)	224	624	848	26.4
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	7,091	19,589	26,680	26.6
Total	9,348	24,791	34,139	27.4

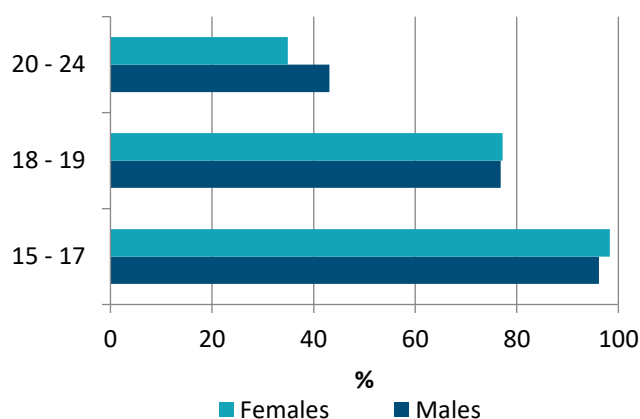
Note:

- This table includes the total population of the parish and so there are high numbers for categories where the question about type of educational institutions being attended is not applicable.

Language background of all students attending Catholic schools



Education participation rate (Catholics aged 15-24)



Attendance at Educational Institutions

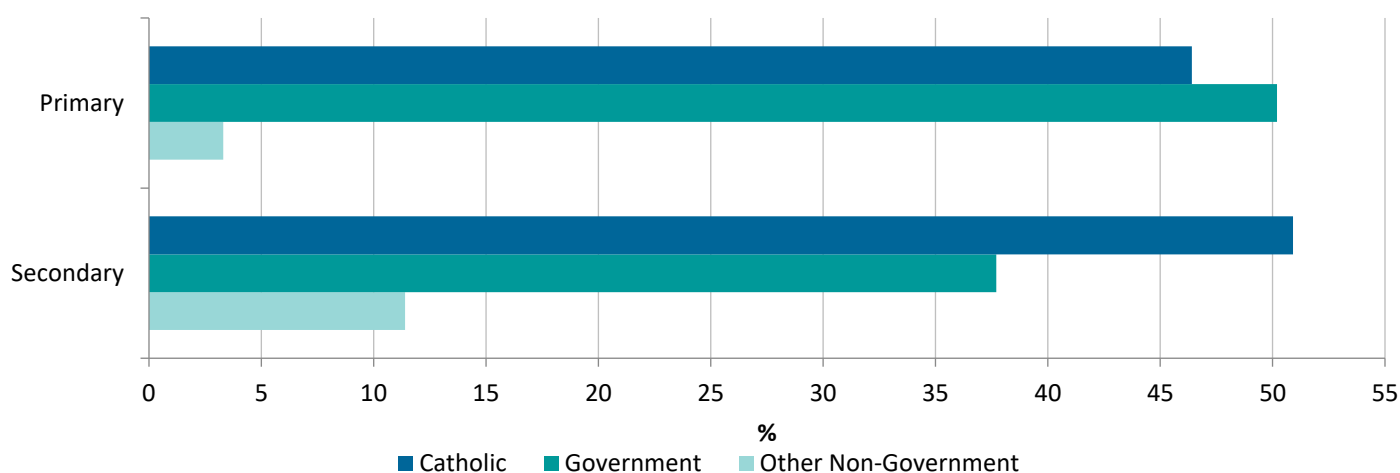
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	Less than \$500	\$500 - \$799	\$800 - \$1,249	\$1,250 - \$1,999	\$2,000 - \$2,999	\$3,000 - \$3,999	\$4,000 or more	Total ²	Median annual family income ³ (\$)
Infants/Primary - Government	7	4	21	28	79	68	125	347	177,129
Infants/Primary – Catholic	-	4	5	16	44	46	200	325	219,626
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	-	-	-	-	-	5	20	25	228,125
Secondary – Government	3	5	14	34	57	41	84	254	164,041
Secondary – Catholic	3	3	6	24	54	56	168	345	211,961
Secondary – Other Non-Government	-	-	-	3	8	16	59	90	222,702
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	-	-	4	14	30	37	105	209	213,525
Other (including pre-school)	-	-	-	-	6	7	17	30	214,672
Not stated/Not applicable	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	234,643
Total	13	16	50	119	278	276	784	1,631	209,614

Notes:

1. Because the population of this table is dependent children aged 5-14 and dependent students aged 15-24, the figures in the table refer to individuals, not families. The table shows, for example, the number of Catholic students attending Catholic primary schools whose families have a weekly income in the range \$1,250-\$1,999. A brother and sister at the same school would account for TWO of the cases in this category.
2. A column of figures for "Family income not fully stated, or not stated at all" has been omitted from the table, but the missing figures are included in the Total column.
3. Family income is the sum of the incomes of all family members aged 15 and over (refer to the definition of family on page 7).

Type of school being attended by Catholic students



Educational Qualifications

Both the percentage of Catholics with university degrees and the gender balance of Catholics with degrees have changed dramatically in recent decades due to the upsurge in young people, especially women, undertaking tertiary study and the upgrading of courses such as nursing to degree status. In 1991, less than seven per cent of Australian Catholics aged 15 or over had a degree; by 2021, that figure had reached 25 per cent. Among Catholics aged 15 to 34 years in 2021, 30 per cent of women had a degree compared to 19 per cent of men. In contrast, among Catholics aged 55 and over, just under 17 per cent of both men and women had degrees.

To what extent has participation in higher education in theology and related fields kept pace in this parish with participation in higher education in general? What new challenges and opportunities are presented to the parish as a result of the increase in the number of Catholics with a university education?

The increased level of participation in higher education by women is a reflection of significant changes in women's roles and responsibilities in society.¹ How have women's roles and responsibilities in the parish changed in the last two decades?

Table 24: Highest qualification attained by age and sex

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+							
Males							
Postgraduate degree	-	29	34	46	59	54	222
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	45	179	125	122	121	142	734
Advanced diploma or diploma level	12	50	64	93	103	78	400
Certificate level	87	194	143	207	238	232	1,101
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	429	106	92	147	154	309	1,237
Total	573	558	458	615	675	815	3,694
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>37.3</i>	<i>34.7</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>26.7</i>	<i>24.0</i>	<i>25.9</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	3	63	55	53	32	38	244
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	104	267	228	193	165	149	1,106
Advanced diploma or diploma level	40	109	83	151	127	114	624
Certificate level	58	68	76	112	141	114	569
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	412	109	95	173	281	580	1,650
Total	617	616	537	682	746	995	4,193
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>17.3</i>	<i>53.6</i>	<i>52.7</i>	<i>36.1</i>	<i>26.4</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>32.2</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	3	92	89	99	91	92	466
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	149	446	353	315	286	291	1,840
Advanced diploma or diploma level	52	159	147	244	230	192	1,024
Certificate level	145	262	219	319	379	346	1,670
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	841	215	187	320	435	889	2,887
Total	1,190	1,174	995	1,297	1,421	1,810	7,887
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>45.8</i>	<i>44.4</i>	<i>31.9</i>	<i>26.5</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>29.2</i>

Note:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 1999. *Australian Social Trends 1999. Catalogue No. 4102.0, p.83.*



Employment

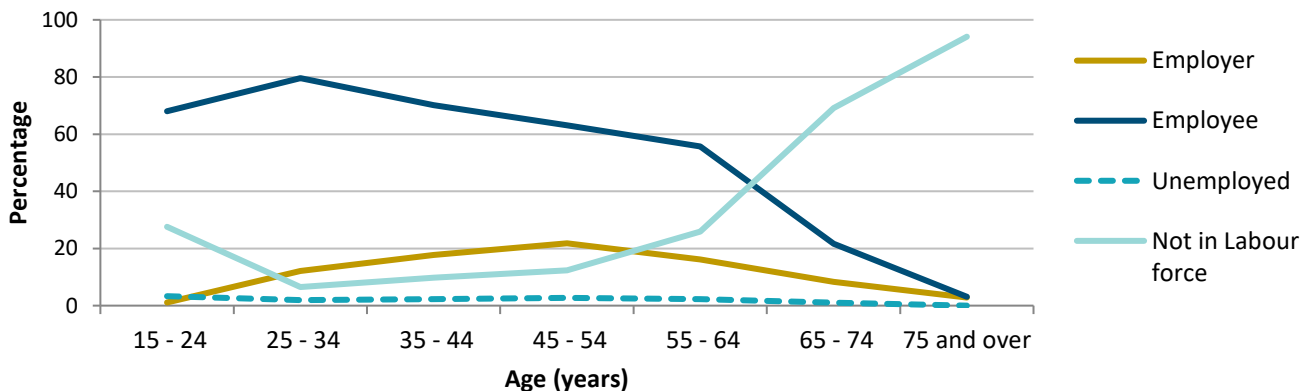
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by women. A third major change has been the rise in participation in the labour force by older workers, following the removal of incentives to early retirement and resulting in the continuing availability of their skills, experience and maturity in the workplace.¹ Changes in labour force participation also influence the availability and size of the volunteer workforce, and can both reduce and change the pattern of workers' leisure time.

Have any of the changes described above had a noticeable impact on Catholic life in this parish?

Table 25: Labour force status by age and sex

	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+					
Males					
Employer	8	194	365	77	644
Employee	360	733	686	111	1,890
Unemployed	23	25	35	9	92
Not in the labour force	174	45	204	609	1,032
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	7	10	11	16	44
Total	572	1,007	1,301	822	3,702
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	68.4	94.5	83.5	24.0	70.9
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	5.9	2.6	3.2	4.6	3.5
Females					
Employer	9	118	145	29	301
Employee	437	883	920	131	2,371
Unemployed	19	28	37	5	89
Not in the labour force	150	128	320	810	1,408
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	-	-	16	15	31
Total	615	1,157	1,438	990	4,200
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	75.6	88.9	76.6	16.7	65.7
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	4.1	2.7	3.4	3.0	3.2

Labour force status by age (percentage of all Catholics aged 15+)



Notes:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2004. Australian Social Trends 2004. Catalogue No. 4102.0, p.115.
2. The percentage of Catholics in each age group who are in the labour force (i.e. employed or seeking employment).
3. The percentage of Catholics in each age group who were in the labour force and were unemployed at the time of the Census.



Occupation

Catholic women are more likely to be employed as managers or professionals; 39 per cent of Catholic women and 35 per cent of Catholic men aged 15 and over who reported their occupation in the 2021 Census worked as managers or professionals. But men were much more likely than women—45 per cent compared to 12 per cent—to have a ‘blue collar’ occupation. The largest occupational category for Catholic men in Australia is Technicians and Trades Workers. For women, it is Professionals.

Table 26: Occupation by age and sex	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+							
Males							
Managers	12	85	114	179	154	56	600
Professionals	34	122	98	108	114	57	533
Technicians & Trade Workers	129	144	76	102	82	18	551
Community & Personal Service Workers	50	45	27	27	26	4	179
Clerical & Administrative Workers	17	26	24	32	30	16	145
Sales Workers	46	26	22	37	20	15	166
Machinery operators & Drivers	17	27	12	25	40	12	133
Labourers	56	22	31	20	27	9	165
ID / NS / NA ¹	210	52	37	76	180	632	1,187
Total	571	549	441	606	673	819	3,659
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	12.7	41.6	52.5	54.2	54.4	60.4	45.8
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	56.0	38.8	29.5	27.7	30.2	20.9	34.3
Females							
Managers	15	76	89	101	63	17	361
Professionals	85	228	156	166	129	44	808
Technicians & Trade Workers	9	12	11	19	16	4	71
Community & Personal Service Workers	128	80	42	71	61	15	397
Clerical & Administrative Workers	81	97	106	132	182	63	661
Sales Workers	93	40	31	45	42	12	263
Machinery operators & Drivers	-	6	-	9	3	-	18
Labourers	26	7	3	8	15	5	64
ID / NS / NA ¹	171	70	99	133	236	825	1,534
Total	608	616	537	684	747	985	4,177
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	22.9	55.7	55.9	48.5	37.6	38.1	44.2
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	8.0	4.6	3.2	6.5	6.7	5.6	5.8
All Catholics							
Managers	27	161	203	280	217	73	961
Professionals	119	350	254	274	243	101	1,341
Technicians & Trade Workers	138	156	87	121	98	22	622
Community & Personal Service Workers	178	125	69	98	87	19	576
Clerical & Administrative Workers	98	123	130	164	212	79	806
Sales Workers	139	66	53	82	62	27	429
Machinery operators & Drivers	17	33	12	34	43	12	151
Labourers	82	29	34	28	42	14	229
ID / NS / NA ¹	381	122	136	209	416	1,457	2,721
Total	1,179	1,165	978	1,290	1,420	1,804	7,836
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	18.3	49.0	54.3	51.2	45.8	50.1	45.0
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	29.7	20.9	15.8	16.9	18.2	13.8	19.6

Notes:

1. ID = Inadequately described; NS = Not stated; NA = Not applicable.
2. See Notes 1 and 2 on page 5 for the type of occupations covered by the terms ‘Managers & Professionals’ and ‘blue collar’.



Occupation

Occupation, like qualifications, is an indicator of socioeconomic status. It can also indicate the types of skills and interests that parishioners have.

What are the major occupations for male and female Catholics in this parish? What do you think accounts for differences in occupation between the sexes?

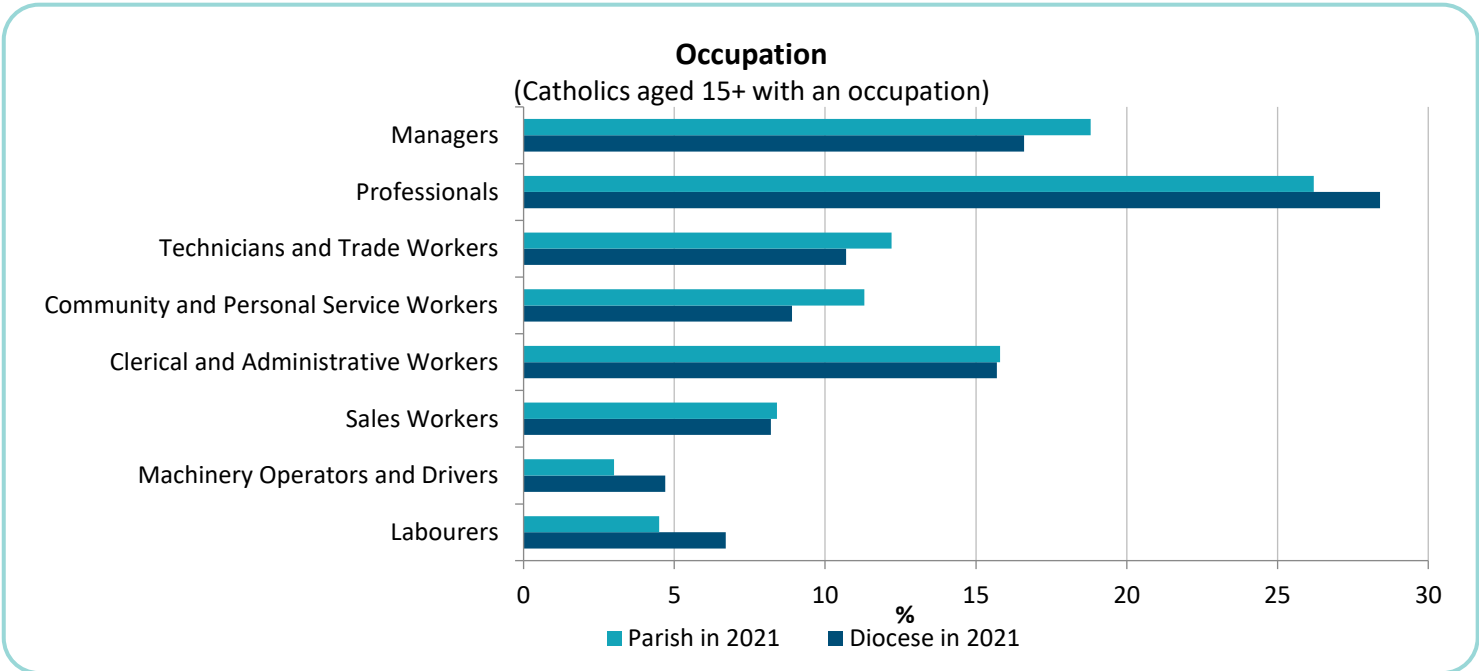
What are the major occupations of younger people? Middle-aged people? Older people? What do you think accounts for differences in occupation between the different age groups?

Are there any figures that strike you as being unexpectedly large or small? How can this information help the parish connect more effectively with parishioners?

Table 27: Occupation of parents of students attending Catholic schools

	Primary School (%)	Secondary School (%)
Both parents in professional occupation	40	44
One parent or lone parent in professional occupation	124	125
Both parents in 'white collar' occupation ¹	103	105
One parent or lone parent in 'white collar' occupation	106	138
Both parents in 'blue collar' occupation ²	-	3
One parent or lone parent in 'blue collar' occupation	-	8
Not applicable and not stated	25	44
Total	398	467
% with professional parent(s)	41.2	36.2
% with blue collar parent(s)	-	2.4

- Note:
1. 'White collar' includes occupations such as managers, community and personal service workers, clerical and administrative workers and sales workers.
 2. See Note 2 on page 5 for the type of occupations covered by the term 'blue collar'.



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The National Centre for Pastoral Research website allows you to view the Social Profiles online.

Visit the website to obtain:

- Social Profiles for any diocese or parish in Australia
- A Social Profile for the Catholic population of Australia
- Helpful hints on using the Census data
- Reports on the National Count of Attendance
- Research reports from the Fifth Plenary Council of Australia
- Results of other research projects conducted by the National Centre for Pastoral Research



This profile has been created by the staff of the ACBC National Centre for Pastoral Research as part of the National Catholic Census Project 1991-2021.

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